mantice Who Entembed Themselves - The Moman Who Created the Beligious Franky.
A Terrible Story of Self-Immelation—The

Pacis as Brought Out by the Russian Police, St. Perensuno, June 9. - The terrible drama secently enacted in the southern part of Russia. when the corpses of fifteen persons were found, some of them immured and others entombed alive in two common graves, bids fair to have its limits extended beyond all expectations; still there is small nope that the truth in this case will ever be sifted to the bottom, or will it ever be known how many of these fanatics shifted the mortal coil on the occasion of the taking of the last census in Russia, simply because their religious convictions, originally prompted by occurrences over a century old, prohibit them from allowing their names to be entered on the lists of the population counted by order of the Government. Once more, in this instance, has been demonstrated the peculiar disposition of the Russian common people to refuse all compromise with their consciences, even when the distates of their conciences go contrary to all that nature itself endears to the human

Although peculiarly Russian, this drama has great interest for ourselves, for we have in America the same sort of human material from which the actors of that drama were recraited. Most assuredly the strong tendency toward religious introspection displayed by the sectarians of Tiraspol is not the exclusive property of the Slav nature, but shows itself just as frequently among the English-speaking nations. It is curious to observe, however, that, while among such enthusiasts in England and America religious exaltation, intensified and some times whipped into frenzy by the close contact of people of one feeling, when gathered at prayer meetings, takes the shape of performmore that serve only as an outlet to pent up pearnings irreconcilable with the pursuits of their humdrum every day life, the Russian sec tarian sets no barrier between the hours of his milgious transports and his every day existmes, but carries out his religious ecstacles and convictions to their bitter yet logical end. It would be idle to set up a claim of a different grade of civilization between the two classes of sopie or to say that those in England and America who assert their poor individuality by each methods are of any superior mental calibre to that of the Russian sectarians of the Merarchical or of the "priestless" sects, or the "nonconformists" of the Russian established

The settlement called Ternovka, where the crime of burying people alive took place, iles within a mile and a half of the country town of Tiraspol, a three hours' railway journey from the large university town of Odessa. It posseeses a sectarian retreat, or monastery, called Skeet, which seems to have formed a central

On the steep embankment of the river Dnies ter, amid the most bewitching and peaceful scenery, stand the house and outbuildings beonging to the fruit farm owned by the sectarians of the name of Kovalet. Now there remains only one person of that family, namely, Teodore Kovalef, the man who had drawn the lot that invested him with the duty of executioner, and who had obeyed the summons without protest, immuring in a cave and beining to bury in a common grave fifteen other young woman and her husband and child. and yet another couple, with two children. among the rest. Now, Kovalef is a young man, and not at all the human monstrosity one would be led to imagine; he always was considered a man of high principles, a good husband and father, far from stern, decidedly open handed and kindly in his manner; besides, he had a good head for business, conducting most succonsfully a large fruit farm and vineyard owned by the family in common and valued at some \$10,000 (20,000 rubles), a very large estate for

site ooo crossor ubles, a very large estate for affusian farmer.

At a distance behind the house of the Kovalefs begin the large garden and vineyards, stretching out into the background as far as the eye can reach, joining other gardens and thus going to form a dense wood, reaching as far as the outline of mountains beyond; midway between the house at the Kovales and that enormous garien stands the sectarian retreat called Skeet, far away from all other human habitation. The purst consists of two long, low, rambling bullings, the larger one of which was occupied by the women and the smaller by the men. Entrance into each building is by such a low and narrow door that one has togo through it side wise, almost bent double; that being one of the many pre-autions against a possible surprise from a large police force. The entrance door least to a small dark hall, almost a closet, from which three doors lead into as many narrow with the second of the state of the state of the second of the wise, almost bent double; that being one of the many pre-autions against a possible surprise from a large police force. The entrance door least to a small dark hall, almost a closet, from which three doors lead into as many narrow less to a small dark hall, almost a closet, from which three doors lead into as many narrow cells. Each o, the latter has either one or several narrow doors leading to a perfect labyrinth of other narrow cells. All of them are dmily lighted by small grated windows, and all possess sever passages. Now that the walls of the cells have been dismantled by the fleeing sectarians first and by the police after them, many of those openings, no more than a foot and a half guare each, stand fully exposed to view. These lead, by subterranean passages far into the woods beyond, and in some instances, clear to the banks of the river; it is in those passages evidently that visitors and warmippers used to secrete themselves whenever a police raid on the retreat would occur, for those sectarians bolonged to the sect called be Runners. Legoonce, and are held to be outlaws. Ever since the violent, Ill-advised reforms of Peter the Great drove people of this stamp into iswa. Ever since the violent, ill-advised reforms of Peter the Great drove people of this stamp into violent opposition to the established Church, is chief tenet of their convictions—their religious and social tendencies being hopelessly intermixed—has been a facit opposition to the ignous and social tendencies being hopelessly intermined—has been a tacit opposition to the aws of the land. The most violent hatred, that had at the time of their secession animated those "followers of the ancient faith and customs" (as they style themselves) against the publiess implanter of Western reforms. Peter the Great arose from the fact that the great despot reformer wanted to institute a census of the lopulation of his empire. The sectarians conceived the notion that allowing their names to go on the lists of the "faithless Czar's" subjects would be equivalent to signing a compact with Asichrist himself. Rather than do this, they had their descendants and followers chose to less the life of outcasts and tramps, dispensing with passports required throughout Russia, and exposing themselves to all the inconveniences of people defying the laws of the land. Repudiating all clergy yet still clinging to the universal Russian belief that no marriages are valid but such as are performed by an ordained degyman, many among them came to repudiate marriages and although liting the laws of on, many among them came to repudi-ringe, and although living the lives of married couples, they openly hold

narriage, and although living the lives or feul married couples, they openly hold selves as living in adultery.

In a general census of the Russian re was ordered by Emperor Nicho-II. to be carried out on the 10th February last, great distress selzed these priestless sects. Still holding that have a vicars of the Antichrist and all Minney. the Antichrist's institution, the med to prefer exfle or deportation going through the ordeal of having gure on the lists of the new census ministerious carried out in Russia, then, the new census, carried out in Russia, then, in the course of the months preelaking of the census, news would be the daily press about most pscullar here and there peaceful and well-tothis of a given district would hurshese of their property at a 
y low figure and disappear as earth had awallowed them up; 
d orchards valued at fifteen and rchards valued at fifteen and and rubles would be sold for trance, for 300 or 400 rubles, so porty was disposed of before the perty was disposed of before the fabrepopulation should take place, at many of the most law-shiding villagers, whose relations to the senere before ascertal ed, proved be of the "Runners," for not all tramps in His name; a large the sectarians are sedentary people and arms and pay their taxes regular mission consisting in providior and succor generally for such includes a save their souls by their belongings and following

at the taking of the census is over and a that has taken place in Ternovka, as gene of the excitement, is exposed, the the case come slowly to light, being dugding Teodore Kovalef, were

cenaus. One and all of them any information about them-equently all were lodged in jail, were so inmistakably bent on tyrs crown for themselves by the the highest ambition of all want set the function at liberty want set the fanatics at liberty want set the fanatics at liberty words, such but a severe police

corroborative testimony has been obtained in every instance from his neighbors and friends; his own mother, who was largely instrumental in planning the self-immolation of her family, has since disappeared and is thought to have committed suicide on her own account.

It appears that the sectarians' retreat at Ternovka was quite regularly visited by a sectarian une, called Sister Vitalia, a woman of a striking personality, to whose efforts was mainly due the founding of the retreat, some twelve or fitteen years before. Whenever the nun would arrive the singing of psalms at the retreat would go on louder than ever, and many prayer meetings would be held in the only good-sized cells of the Skeet. While in the world Sister Vitalia bore the name of Vera Mokeyeva, and came from a family of small merchants in the city of Kherson. So strong were the magnetism and the influence exerted by that woman on all people who came in contact with her that even the priest of the bierarchic sectarians of Ternovka testified that it was impossible to resist the charm of Vitalia's wonderful eloquence. As to the sectarians, they obeyed implicitly the slightest word uttered by the masterful woman, seliging their belongings, giving their property away, throwing it away, in fact, as well as their own lives as appeared at the transcription with was ing their belongings, giving their property away, throwing it away, in fact, as well as their own lives, as appeared at the tragecy that was to follow.

own lives, as appeared at the tragecy that was to follow.

As the time for the taking of the census drew near, the visits of Sister Vitalia to the Skeet at Ternovka became more frequent, her appeals to the asceticism and fanaticism of her followers more and more impassioned, and all the time the excitement of the excitarians at their prayer meetings grew apace, reaching a high degree of intensity. Such outsiders as used to meet Vitalia at that time were all struck by the wonderful air of dignity and authority with which she carried her erect figure, the extreme austerity of her face, her great eyes illuminated by the fire of fanaticism raging within her. It was at that time that she issued an appeal to her coreligionist (couched in the old Sisvonic language used in all religious writings of the missions), calling upon them to stand fast by their allegiance to Jesus Christ, to refuse to comply with the new laws of the realm; but rather to give up their lives for their Saviour. That appeal seems to have been scattered far and wide, and had a powerful influence on the minds of the ecctarians.

Teolore Kovalef speaks freely of Sister Vi-

ply with the new laws of the realm; but rather to give up their lives for their Saviour. That appeal seems to have been scattered far and wide, and had a powerful influence on the minds of the sectarians.

Teolore Kovalef speaks freely of Sister Vitalia now, that she herself, as well as his own people, have immolated themselves on the altar of their religious convictions for Vitalia was immured by him while alive, like the rest of the group. All the time the final preparations for death by suffocation went on Vitalia preached her cruel religious tenets, and, strange t. relate, it seems that her eloquence was not only alipowerful with grown people, but that she held even the small children under her spell. At least the fact is setablished by the prosecutors of the Crown that when, prompted by Vitalia's passionate appeals, nine sectarians determined to let themselves be walled in alive by Kovalef—the men having frame lots and the part of executioner having fallen on him, barring him, to his intense disgust, from his share in the common marryriom—all the fanatics went on singing and rejoicing to the end. When discovered, their bodies were found immured in a dark, narrow cave alongside the wall of the cellar built by the Kovalefs' cottage. The cave has since been minutely examined by the police, and the only entrance into it was found to have been by means of a small hole. through which a grown person could have squeezed his or her body only by the use of persistent effort. In that one spot only a few stones were found, with traces of fresh cement on them, showing they had been removed and replaced recently. All the other sides of the walls of the cave were examined most carefully, and not a place found whence the stones could have been removed within years.

Thus it was proved beyond a doubt that the executioner, Kovalef, coult not have possibly dragged any of his victims into their living in the position of the bodies. Strange as it seems, even the small children must have vielded—that kindly man and loving fathe

himself, so he says; and, indeed, no one would ever have looked for a grave on that spoi, by the cottage of the farmers Sookhofs, had he not pointed out the place and directed the digrers. When the pit was reached it was found full of water from the overflow of the Doiester at the spring freshets. Originally the grave had a narrow underground passage communicating with the outer world, and it was through that tunnel that the fanatics must have crept on all-fours in order to reach the common grave, and

with the other word, and it was through that the fanatics must have crept on allfours in order to reach the common grave, and must have laid down in that grave, pulling the loose earth over themselves!

The bodies were beyond recognition save by Kovalef, who pointed out each as they lay. There was the owner of the farm. Sookhof, and his wife and their two bables, and still another young couple, Kovalef's own niece and her husband. Sookhof's mother had disappeared, but it is well known that she had helped to carry out her children's plot for self-immolation, and had even pressed a surviving daughter of hers to and to her another of her grandfaughters for Christmas, with the evident desire to see that girl also buried alive. In this case, as in all the others, the stomachs of the victims were analyzed, and were found to contain almost no food whatever; moved by their intense asceticism these rich peasants had evidently kept fast long beforehand in their preparations for assum-

cism these rich peasants had evidently kept fast long beforehand in their preparations for assuming "the crown of glory.

Relatives and friends of the Sookhof couple testify, one and all that the man was of a lighthearted, joily disposition, always ready to give away his money or to spend it on his friends. Although found in the grave in a monk's attire, he is suid to have frequented the taverus and to have been seen amoking cigars on occasions, although not in his own house, smoking being spirit in the Sookhof family drama was also a woman—the young wife of joily Sookhof—a stern, taciturn woman, said to have had a will of iron. She it was who resolved to achieve martyrdom, and it was at her bidding that her husband and babies obediently crept to their death in the grave.

The above cited instances strongly point to the fact that such victims of their own fanaticism.

death in the grave.

The above cited instances strongly point to the fact that such victims of their own fanaticism as were discovered up to dare were not of the ordinary stamp of the "Runners," but must have inclined to the still more dangerous antisocial sect of the Nietovize, whose teaching is the creed of pure despirat the world's wickedness—sectarians who seek the crown of thorns and court martyrdom in this world in order to escape eternal punishment in the next. The vicinity of Tiraspoi is at present full of runors of other graves of self-immolated sectarians, who, not content with their life of ascetticism, have followed the injunction of Sister Vitalia; and in presence of these facts and rumors, one cannot help asking one's self, what is this! Is it hypnotism, the same as is observed in religious gatherings of other lands, when people, in their frenzy, are ready to thrust all they possess in the lap of the leader that moves them! Or is this the insidious sweetness of the poison of hysteria that prompts dull and even placid men and women to congregate in order to share the once tasted sweetness of exaltation in common?

IMPROVEMENTS AT GRAY GABLES The Sea Wall and Other Work Finished-Big

May Crop for Mr. Cleveland. BUZZARD'S BAY, June 19 .- The work of build ing the sea wall along the shore of Gray Gable and the making of other extensive improvements around the summer home of ex-President Cleve land were finished to-day. Mr. Cleveland has ex pended a large sum on the work just completed which has added much to the natural beauty of the estate. All the sto e used in the construction of the sea wall was found in a large field near the river front of Monument Neck village, while all the sand used for filling was taken from one of the hills near the keeper's loige. Mr. Cleveland has had the hired men attend Mr. Cleveland has had the arrest heatens to the farming a little more closely this year than ever before. There promises to be a big crop of early and late vegetables on that part of the estate used for gardening, near the deer park. The hay crop will probably be big.

A BICYCLIST BADLY HUBT. Arthur Conover Runs Against a Tree on the

Arthur Conover, 21 years old, of 124 Rodney street, was riding a bicycle on Ocean Boulevard early yesterday morning when he ran with full force against a tree. Half an hour later he was found unconscious and tangled up in his wrecked wheel. Dr. Forman took him to Seney Hospital. wheel. Dr. Forman look bim to Seney Hospital. Conover did not regain consciousness until noon. An operation showed that he was suffering with concussion of the brain. He may re-over.
David Barton, 27 years old, of 264 Court street, while riding a bicycle on Eastern Parkway, near Bedford avenue, yesterday afternoon, collided with William Finley of 489 Fourth avenue, who was also on a bicycle. Barton was thrown to the ground and sustained concussion of the brain.

Brooklyn Elevated Trainmen Held for Manslaughter.

Engineer Rockafellow and Fireman Spears, who were in charge of engine No. 4 on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which killed John Riosegrave and Edward Bruein, the trackmen, on Friday night, were held in \$2,500 bonds each by Justice Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, yesterd y, on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree. The examination will be held to-morrow morning.

SELLING SEATS IN LONDON

POINTS OF VANTAGE OFFERED TO JUBILEE SIGHTSEERS. hatce Bexes Said to Have Sold for \$5,000 for

One Day's Use-Refreshments to Be Served on the Stands - interesting Specimens of the Advertisements in the London Papers. LONDON, June 11 .- Preparations for seeing the Queen's jubilee procession are far advanced and the London newspapers are full of interesting advertisements of seats, windows and rooms for sightseers along the route. Every foot of the line of the procession will be used for this pur-

pose either through the direct letting of the windows, roofs and rooms or else by the erection of stands. No one pretends to offer a seat for less than a guinea, no matter where it may be situated, and in all the more choice places along the route the prices begin at five and run up to thirty guineas for single seats, while 100 guineas is considered a modest price to ask for a room with two or three windows and a chance for perhaps dozen persons to get glimpses of the show. Choice boxes, it is said, have sold for \$5,000

for one day's use, and the big prices have led to much wild speculation. At two corners along the route of the procession speculators have agreed to replace old buildings with new ones. with no other pay than what they can get by renting the premises during jubilee week to sightseers.

Although the people are going to pay well for their accommodations for the day, there are evidences in many of the advertisements that ample provision will be made for their comfort. and that it is understood that they intend to make a day of it and have a good time.

Those who buy the higher priced seats-seats which cost from \$25 to \$150 each, will have breakfast, luncheon, and tea served to them, and in a number of cases special entertainments are announced as having been arranged for their benefit, to take place at intervals during the day. In the better houses and stands, special entrances from side streets have been provided, and in one case it is announced that entrances have been so arranged that the stand can be reached from any part of London without cross ing the line of the procession. Marquees will be erected behind other stands, where refreshments will be sold, and many of the stands will be provided with bands of music to enliven the hours of waiting for the procession.

So elaborate have been the preparations for selling seats, that in the case of one building at St. Paul's Cathe iral, a book of photographs has been prepared showing the exact extent of the offered for hire, and copies of this book are sent offered for hire, and copies of this book are sent free to intending seat purchasers. Seats here which will give a view of the procession only sell for from two to seven guineas, while those which will give a view of the ceremonies, the Royal party, and the procession are quoted at five to twenty-seven guineas. A glance at some of the advertisements themselves will give the reader an interesting insight into the situation. Here is one which offers

A N EXCELLENT VIEW along Cheapside; six win-dows, each 1 ft. 8 in, wide by 4 ft. high; suitable for party of 16 persons, 230, including luncheons and leas: entrance from Old Jewry and Dove court to avoid crowd.

Here is one which indicates that syndicating has entered a new field: has entered a new field:

M. W. Edgley has let all seats in his furniture warehouse, 40 and 41 Fieet street, except his magnificent first floor, which has just been altered, and is the finest in the city. Will seat eighty comfortably, or by the syndicate seat squeezing system 120, built large party. Back room for linch. First rows will see Temple Bar, where her Majesty the Queen meets the Lord Mayor. Back entrance, 5 Mitra ourt, Temple. Seats from £5 5s. Glass front will be removed and form a bal ony.

This can be sell what you may except to get for

This one tells what you may expect to get for

about \$26:

GRAND STAND near LAW COURTS.

Cusnioned Seats from £3 is.
Including good (uncheou and refreshments free all day.

Menu ty Mears. Prosser & Co.

Lobster mayonnaise, meat and fish sandwiches, cold
roast berf, tongue, ham, and hicken. Vanilia and
strawerry loss. Aerated waters, claret cup, tea,
pastry, bread and butter, cheese, saisd.

Of a building in King William street it is advertised.

graphs, as well as the large pictures.

Ground floor seats £10 10 0 to £8 8 0

First £10 10 0 £8 8 0

First £10 10 0 £8 8 0

Third "£10 10 0 £7 7 0

Third "£20 0 £5 5 0

Fourth £8 6 0 £1 4 0

Exports £7 7 0 £3 3 0 

For the rehearsals of the ceremonies at St. Paul's Cathedral seats were sold in the neighboring stands, and the prices demanded for the final rehearsal on June 21 are from one guines down. "No famine prices," announces one stand owner, and then he gives this bill of fare:

Meat breakfast, ad lib. Ss. The Grand Pavilion Luncheon (wight courses and sweets), 10s. 6d. Sup-pers, Ss. 6d. Befreshment coupons for the day, 16s. Tea and libt refreshments at equally moderate prices. Wheso of the finest quality a learne. prices. Wines of the flower quality a la carte.

Another advertiser warns propie not to be improvisent regarding food for the day and says;

I GUINEA HAMPERS.—Owing to difficulty of obtain in food, thousands of thoughtless well-too people will be literally starved on Jubilee Day.—Send one guinea and stamped envelope for hamper to be delivered day before Jubilee Day.

Another one warns the people of the dangers of the day to life and limb and suggests acci-dent insurance policies, and then offers this: DURGLARY COUPON.—Every householder leaving Dish.u.e. at the mercy of bur.lars on Jubilee Bay of the police being of accessity only slightly in evidence in the suburbs on Jubilee Day) should secure these

Coupons.

There are special advertisements of lumber merchants who offer the sizes of timber needed for stands at attractive prices, and of contractors who have in view the job of taking down and removing the hundreds of stands after the show is all over. Then there are the special snnouncements of bargains in flags of all the many designs which belong to the British empire, and of decorators.

designs which belong to the British empire, and of decorators.

The people who will go afoot to see the show are not neglected by the advertisers. They are to be provided with appliances which promise to give them full views of the procession even though they may be jammed in or behind a crowd. Here are these announcements:

\*\*THILLE\*\* Assats Supermed #50HTERERS\*\* MIR-

JUBILEE —Seata Superseded.—SIGHTSERES' MIR-J ROK (With-ra's Palent) can be instantly attached to any stick or umbrella, and thus the Proceeding can be watched over the heads of the crowd in confort. Proce is; or P. O. Is. 3d. to Signtseers' Mirror Co. and all famer shops. Sc.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES FOR SEATS? Why stant for hours in the street when you can a ejust as well from behind the crowd by using the POCKET MIRRORSCOPE? Is, 8d., post free Is, 9d.
As to accommodations for living, one advertiser says he has 300 hotel rooms to offer, and that these are all there are left to rent in all London.

SCARLET FEFER AT PLAINFIELD A Wholesale Bealer's Supply of Milk Bestroyed -His Son Quarastined.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 19.-The outbreak of scarlet fever in this city has been traced by the Board of Health, assisted by Drs. Hunt and Mitchell of the State Board, to the milk supply furnished by Nelson Giles, a wholesale milk dealer. They assert that Giles's son, who was ill with scarlet fever, was permitted to assist in handling the milk. Giles supplies the majority of the local dealers with milk, and this afternoon every dealer having milk furnished by Giles was ordered to destroy it. There is a dearth of ice cream soda in town to-night. Under the supervision of Health Inspector Addis, 500 quarts of milk ready for delivery by Giles was dumped into the sewer. Giles's son was quarantied. n was quarantined. Only two new cases of the fever were reported to the Board of Health to-day.

MURDERED IN MEXICO.

E. L. Henderman, Furmerly of Pennsylvania,

ORIZABA, Vera Cruz, Mexico. June 19 .- E. L. Henderman, an American who came to this re-gion four years ago from Perasylvania and bought a large coffee plantation just south of here, has been found murdered in his home, here, has been found murdered in his nome, where he lived alone, and it is supposed that the object of the murder was robbery, as no money or anything of value was found in the house, it is known that he had a large sum of money. He had just made a sale of plantation products. Nothing is known here of his family, but it is said that he was at one time prominent in Pennsylvania and that he came to Mexico on account of some business trouble there. f some business trouble there.

Killed a Three-Year-Old Child by Accident. HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 19 .- The three-yearold son of Frank Stem, a carpenter, was shot and killed yesterday by his brother, who was handling a revolver and accidentally discharged it. The child was lying in a cradle when the bullet went through his head, and death was

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

No event of the week in judicial circles has attracted more attention than the refusal of the Supreme Court of Illinois to assign Judge Gary of Chicago to duty as one of the Appellate Judges in that city. These positions correspond to those of the Justices of the Appellate Division in this State, but the appointments are made in Illinois by the court of last resort in stead of being made by the Governor. Judge Gary presided at the trial of the Chicago Anarchists, and thereby became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. His friends insisted that the distinction which he then achieved entitled him to recognition in making the assignments to the Appellate bench, but the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court declared in substance that the appointments agreed upon by the majority included other Judges equally learned, industrious, and earnest. The Appellate courts in Illinois have been established since 1874. The Illinois Constitution provides that they "shall be held by such number of Judges of the Circuit courts and at such times and places and in such manner as may be provided by law," but prohibits the payment of any additional compensation to the Circuit Judges for this service.

It is no joke to violate the Game law in the State of New Jersey. This fact is now thoroughly appreciated by Charles Conklin of Midvale, who recently shot six woodcock out of season, being employed to do so by Christopher Horandt of Paterson, a silk manufacturer in that city. The woodcock were found in Mr. Horandt's possession. He was fined \$20 for each bird in a prosecution instituted by the game warden of the district, and Conklin was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the county jail. It seems to us these punishments are disproportionate to the guilt of the respective offenders, and that the principal who desired to have the woodcock shot deserves to suffer as severely as his agent, who actually shot them.

An interesting question of constitutional lay arising out of the use of natural gas has very recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana. A statute of that State declares that "the use of natural gas for illuminating purposes in what are known as flambeau lights is a wasteful and extravagant use thereof, and is dangerous to the public good," and it there fore forbids the burning of natural gas in lights of this description. The enactment was at tacked on the ground that it deprived the indi vidual of his property without compensation and without due process of law. The court onceded that natural gas is to be regarded as property when it is brought to the surface and secured in pipes, and that it then belongs to the owner of the pipes. "But the act," says Mr. Justice McCabe, "in no way deprives the owner of the full and free use of his property. It re strains him from wasting the gas, to the in jury of others, or to the injury of the public. The statute was passed to prevent the land wner "from needlessly wasting the gas which he is drawing from the general reservoir which and prudence teach us is liable to be exhausted." Such legislation is held to be a constitutional exercise of the police power of the State; and the court compares natural gas and the laws concerning it to wild animals and the game laws, suggesting that the State may control the use of natural gas just as it controls the killing of game, for the benefit of all the A verdict of £100 has been recovered against

the London and Southwestern Railway Com-pany by Mr. Compton-Smith, a barrister at law, who was illegally detained one night last summer in the station at Totton by the station agent there because he would not give up his ticket. Mr. Compton-Smith had bought a ticket to Lyndhurst Road, and had taken passage on a train which he was told went there; but it stopped at Totton. This was very in convenient for him, but he determined to go on to his home on a tricycle which he had him. The station agent, however, would not permit him to leave the building unless he gave up his Lyndhurst Road ticket; and the plaintiff was obliged to remain there ninety minutes until another train came along. Under the English Railway Regulations act the passenger had a clear right to retain the ticket under such circumstances, and Mr. Justice Grantham did not spare the station agent in his instructions to the jury. "The public is indebted," he said, "to a gentleman who will come forward and show the railway company that they must not do these things. The station master had been too long at Totton, and thought he could do what he liked. He imagined himself a kind of Alexander Selkirk, a monarch of all he surveyed, and would not even Compton-Smith's luggage. Why should he! He was the station master at Totton!" No wonder the jury found for the plaintiff after bench.

An important international arbitration between Great Britain and the Netherlands has recently been terminated by the payment to Lord Salisbury of a sum considerably in ex-cess of \$50,000, being the amount awarded against the Dutch Government by the arbi trator, who was M. de Martens, a distinguished Russian jurist nominated by the Czar at the request of the contending parties. The case is known as that of the Costa Rica packet, a Brit ish whaler, whose Captain was arrested by the Dutch authorities in the East Indies some years ago because he had picked up a derelict vessel in the Eastern seas which was claimed by Dutch citizens, and had appropriated and sold her cargo. The arbitrator decided that whatever rights the claimants had, they were not enforceable in the Dutch tribunals or by the harsh and arbitrary methods adopted by the colonial officials in the Dutch East Indies. The seizure of the derelict took place, not within the territorial jurisdiction of the Netherlands or any other nation, but upon the high seas; and as that seizure was made by a British ship, any remedies growing out of the wrong, if a wrong was committed, must be sought in the courts of Great Britain. The amount of the award was somewhat smaller than that de-manded by the Captain and owners of the Costa Rica packet, although it was evidently deemed satisfactory. The cost of the arbitration was \$1,250. We have known cases in New York where there was not half as much money involved in which the referee's and stenog rapher's fees have amounted to more than thes

Life insurance companies are often reproached for interposing unconscionable defences to claims made against them. A striking example of a defence of this character in a case in which an insurance corporation was the plaintiff is furnished by a foreclosure suit which recently came before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city. The Washington Life Insurance Company sought to foreclose a mortgage which it had taken as an investment in the course of its business. An act of the Legislature passed in 1892 provides that bonds and mortgages taken as securities by insurance companies shall be upon "improved, unincumbered real property in this State worth 50 per cent, more than the amount The defendant put in an answer alleging that "the mortgaged premises were incumbered by another mortgage when he borrowed the money from the insurance company, and that the sum loaned to him represented more than half the value of the property." This defence was declared to be untenable, both by the Judge at Special Term and by the Appellate Division. The State might take action against a corporation for making an investment in disregard of the statute, but the security is not void, and a debtor canno avail himself of such a piez to avoid paying a

the decision of Judge Bradley on Friday in the case of the newspaper correspondents who were charged with contempt for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the Sen-ate committee investigating the Sugar Trust was based on a strait interpretation of the The decision of Judge Bradley on Friday in was based on a strict interpretation of statute under which they were indicted, directed their acquittal because they had been legally summoned, though he stated general rule to be that a witness once in c must answer at pertinent questions, of knough he has attended voluntarily.

BLIND AND A FIREMAN.

HE HAS BREN IN ACTIVE SERVICE

FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Saxe, One of the Two Survivors of Port Chester's Hund Engine Crew-He Sticks to the Old Machine and Declines the Invitations of Companies Using Modern Apparatus. Albert Save Martin of Port Chester is known Westchester county's blind fireman. Old Saxe his comrades call him, and by this name he s best known to the inhabitants of Port Chester. He is 54 years old, and for forty years he has aracts. That he did not let this infirmity interfere at all with his usefulness is shown in his record of thirty-five years in the Port Chester Fire Department, during all of which he has been an active member.

There are only two members of Port Chester's

old hand engine crew left, and Martin is one of them. But while his old comrade, who worked shoulder to shoulder with him at the brakes in the early sixtles, was content some time ago to retire, Martin has kept right on, and to-day he is found still at the front, and his pull on the ropes does a good deal to help the heavy engine up the steep hills of the county.

Martin was 19 years old when he joined Putnam Engine No. 2, which was organized in Port Chester in 1852. Among the members of the company

were some of the wealthlest men of the town, and it was by all odds Port Chester's crack crew. Martin used to hang around the engine house, and got to be so well known that finally he was



proposed as a member, though it was not supposed that he would be an active member. Martin soon showed that his value had been underestimated. When the first alarm came in he seized a rope and went out with the company to do his turn at the brakes, and from that day to this there have been few fires or inspections that he has missed, and his record is one of the best

he has missed, and his record is one of the best in the department.

Twelve years ago, on account of internal dissensions in the old Putnam company, old Saxe joined the Reliance Engine Company, which was a little more modern in its equipment. Martin was welcomed heartily by the members of Reliance, as he was known by this time to be one of the best fremen in the town.

Martin goes to a fire holding on behind the engine, and upon its arrival at the fire his duty is to real off hose. It is almost impossible to believe that he is blind when he is seen working at a fire. He knows apparently the position of lieve that he is blind when he is seen working at a tire. He knows apparently the position of every man. An illustration of the acuteness of his hearing was given when an old comrade amed Baker returned to Port Chester after an absence of twenty-five years. The people did not recognize him, and it was not until he told the people who he was that he sot any welcome at all. Baker was standing on the street the day he arrived when Mart n came along.

"Hello, Saxe," he said.
Martin stopped a moment.

Martin stopped a moment.

"Why, Johnny Baker," he said, slowly, "is thet you!"

Efforts have been made to get Martin to join some of the new fire companies in the village. It was thought that on account of his age and infirmity it would be much more comfortable for him to be carried to the fire by horses, instead of pulling the engine himself. But Martin has refused all such invitations contemptuously. "I've been in the department these thirty-five years," he said, "and I reckon I'm good for at least ten more, and I'll never ask anybody to help me to a fire—man or beast."

In the same manner he has refused time and again any of the offices in the Fire Department.

The other day The Sun reporter was being taken through one of the new engine houses in the village, and the new automatic alarm bell was rung. The vibrations had not ceased when Martin came up to the doorway. "Fire!" he shouted in a voice which could be heard down the little village street. "Are you ready, boys!" He was quite disappointed when told that the alarm was only an exhibition performance. To make up for this, he was permitted to feel over the new engine which was recently purchased, and his delicht in doing so was that of a child. The greatest event in the blind man's life was when he attended a hunging at White Plains. It had always been his desire to be present at one, and when his old schoolmaster, John Duffy, was nominated for Sheriff, Martin said he would vote for him if Duffy would invite him to his first hanging. Duffy didn't forget him, and soon after his election invited Martin to be present at the hanging of a min for murdering a pack peddler. Martin was not content to stand on the outskirts of the crowd, but insisted upon being the nearest man to the scaffold. He enjoyed the hanging immensely, and to this day is always ready to tell about it as one of the great events in his life.

A MUCH-ABUSED FATHER.

A Woe-Struck Brooklyn Man Who Is Com pelled to Take Lessons in Telegraphing. The able and versatile horse editor had just

hung up the currycomb and taken a hitch in his surcingle preparatory to a heavy haul when gentleman from Brooklyn trotted into the stall and sat down. "Good morning," remarked the horse editor

pleasantly, as he did not owe the visitor a cent "What would you do under the circum stances?" responded the visitor, with a kind of an escaped-from-Bloomingdale gleam in his unsteady eyes. "Well, I'd 'a' said 'Good morning,' or 'How

are youl' or 'Go to the deuce,' or something like that, you know. Most anything would have done just to show that you knew how to speak when you were spoken to. See!" and the horse editor, notwithstanding the weather was tepid, put on a smile of roasting sarcasm. The visitor started strangely and looked ner

vously at his gentle reprover. "Really," he said, apologetically, "you must pardon me. I'm that worried I don't hardly I'm here for."

"What forf" inquired the horse editor "Well, what do you think of a man of my age, with a grown-up wife and children," he said,

"Well, what do you think of a man of my age, with a grown-up wife and children," he said, almost hysterically, "being compelled to go to a night school and learn to do telegraphing?"

"Why do you have to do it?"

"Too much education is ruining the country," was the apparently irrelevant reply.

"What's the matter with you, anyhow? inquired the horse cuitor, in a vexed tone.

"I've been imposed on, that's what, said the visitor, in the sulks. "Ilmbued with the idea that I ought to teach my four daughters something by which they might earn their living if they couldn't find husbands to take the job off their hands, I sent them to one of these telegraphy colleges, and they learned telegraphy. Fewer women learning that than typewriting and stenography, and they'll have a better show; that's why I chose telegraphy. That's all right. They learned in fine tyle and easy. They're smart. They take after their father more than they do after their mother, if I do say it myself. It wasn't iong till they taught their mother the dot-and-dash language, too, and now, by the jumping Jehoshaphat, them women sit around and carry on a conversation right under my nose, and I never know a gol darned thing what they're talking about. They tick on their plates at the table with a knife or fork, and fhen laugh with a hasha to raise the roof. I'll be reading my paper, when all of a sudden I'll hear a knocking away off in some other part of the house, and then whoever's in the roof my here I am will hasha and tick book, and then they will scream and tick some more till I get up and leave. They've been doing that way ever since my wife learned how, and I don't have any peace. My wife learned in about six weeks so's she could tick at a fair speed, and also and the girls haven't let a minute go by, it seems to me, without practising. And when they ain't practising they are talking all around me without saying a word. I've got to protect myself in some way. How long do you think it will take me to learn!"

"Oh, about a thousand years or so."

Pleasure Tours on the New York Central. The last of the "Four-Track Series" issued by the passenger department of the New York Central and Hudson River Rallroad is called "Two to Fifteen Days. Pleasure Tours." As the title indicates, it contains a list of the places of interest along the lines of the road which are easily accessible. Information is given in regard to hotels, their situations and charges.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

Judicial Investigation of the Prison System

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—During the past ter or fifteen years a very great deal of consideration has been given to the subject of prison discipline, and interest in the subject is being still further enhanced because of the International Prison Congress, which is to meet in Berlin in 1900 and to which delegates are already being appointed by Governors of commonwealths, Gov. Hastings having appointed Gen. Isaac J. Wister to represent the prison system of Penn sylvania in that congress of prison directors, nspectors and commissioners. In view of these facts it may interest not only

the people of the United States, but, through

the columns of THE SUN, the prison disciplina-

rians of Europe also, to know that what may

fairly be termed "Vauxology," or "the system of philosophic penology," is undergoing judicial investigation at the place of its birth-the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania-and the friends of "Vauxology," in consequence, are in nourning, as it were in sackcloth and ashes. The judicial investigation of the affairs of the Eastern Penitentiary, held with the view of determining the good or bad effects of solitary confinement upon the nervous system, was forced upon Judge Gordon of the Philadelphia Comupon Judge Gordon of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court—who, by the way, is one of the most humane of all our Pennsylvania, Judges—by reason of an application made to him for the removal of an insane criminal from the penitentiary to the Norristown State Asylum for the Insane. The facts brought before him in that case led him to make a personal investigation, and after two or three visits to the Penitentiary he found that the number of seemingly insane persons was so great that he appointed a commission consisting of Dr. Dercum, recognized as the foremost specialist of nervous diseases in Pennsylvania; Dr. Morton, President of the State Board of Charities; the Hon. Henry J. McCarthy, ex-Justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and several other gentlemen of like distinction to make exhaustive examination of the number and condition of the insane in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Pennsylvania, and several other gentlemen of like distinction to make exhaustive examination of the number and condition of the insane in the Eastern Penttentiary.

The prison inspectors insisted that there were practically no insane prisoners in the pentientiary; the Gorion commission held otherwise, and in order that the people might see and know for themselves, Judge Gordon brought a number of the worst cases from the prison to the large Quarter Seasons Court room, and in the presence of the Grand Jury, the newspaper reporters, the public of Philadelphia, and the prison inspectors made examination of the sanity of those so brought before the court.

A prisoner named John Jacobs, whose cell Judge Gordon visited by accident in his personal examination at the prison, was stood up before the 500 persons present and exhibited by Dr. Dercum. On his head and face were sears that Dr. Dercum stated had been made by blunt instruments; his arms and breast and back were covered with scars which the doctor said resulted from burns by hot irons, and his wrista disclosed scars made, the Doctor said, by thongs. No questions were asked of the prisoner, but two other sane prisoners were but unon the stand an inner the solemnity of oath testified that Jacobs was too cray to be left alone and had been put in the cell with them; that the scars upon his back, arms, and breast were made by the steam pipes in the cell in his efforts to burn out the teetil that he constantly insisted was instead on the string with which they tied him to the iron wastepipes every night.

Asked as to how often they beat him, they replied almost every night, or he was nonly every night.

Asked as to how often they beat him, they replied almost every night, or he was nonly every night of his life, and they could not go to sleen until after they had beaten him and tied him. Asked as to whether or not the keepers knew of these beatings and teings, they replied that the keepers had always refused to do so.

All the other insanity cases thus publicly.

keepers did; that they had frequently asked the keepers to furnish strats for his wrists, and the keepers had always refused to do so.

All the other insanity cases thus publicly heard in open court were of a like character and just as marked in their dementia. The prison inspectors reply was that these men were not insane, but that they were mailingering in order to be transferred to insane asylums. The unanswerable refutation of that by Judge Gorden was that in the case of Jacobs he had but fifteen days of an unexpired sentence to serve when

was that in the case of Jacobs he had but fifteen days of an unexpired sentence to serve when these things were taking place.

The statement was made by the inspectors of the Eastern Positientiary under oath "that there is no more insanity, indeed not so much, incleent to the separate confinement system as to the congregate. The fact was indisputable at home and abroad. The statistics showed that three times as many insane prisoners are discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary cared as were discharged cured from all the congregate were discharged cured from all the congregate prisons in the State during a period of five years. In answer here is the annual report of the inspectors of the Eastern Pentientiary for the calendar and official year 1896. On page 146 the following appears:

MENTAL CONDITION OF THE 673 PRISONERS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1896. Insane (transferred to asylums by or-From the above it will be seen that of the 673

From the above it will be seen that of the 673 prisoners discharged from solltary confinement during the year 1896 the surprising number of 57 were mentally weak, imbeche, or insane. Br. Chaso, the able physician in charge of the Friends' Asylum in Philadelphia, fixes the proportion of mentally affected at about 240 to the 100,000 in the Unite! States, divided relatively thus: About 2 to every 300 in large cities, and about 2 to every 500 of population in the country. The statistics of Great Britain show about 280 mentally affected to each 100,000 of population but under the solitary prison discription. in operation at the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania the ratio, as shown from the offi-cial reports made by the inspectors, is 8,469 to each 100,000; or in other words, while the nor-mal percentage of mentally defective is about one-fourth of 1 per cent, in England and the United States, it is 8.47 per cent, under the soli-tary system at our Eastern Penitentiary.

NEW YORK LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS A Place on the Bench or Political Obscurity Their Usual Pate.

President McKinley's nomination of Stewart Woodford as United States Minister to the Court of Madrid has recalled the fact that Gen. Woodford was Lieutenant-Governor of this State from Jan. 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1869, and was a candidate for the office of Governor in 1870. The office of Lieutenant-Governor, though more important in New York than in some other States (the Lieutenant-Governor here is a Commissioner of the Land Fund and of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, a Regent of the University, a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, and a trus tee of public buildings of the State, in addition to presiding at the sessions of the State Senate), is chiefly honorary. Under section 8 of Article IV, of the amended Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor receives for his service the sum of \$5,000 and is precluded from accept ing "any other compensation, fee, or perquisite for any duty or service he may be required to perform by Constitution or by law." The aver perform by Constitution or by law." The average duration of the session of the Legislature is about 100 days, and a Licutenant-Governor serves in fact and is in Albany arout 100 days in a year, being paid at the rate of \$50 a day.

Licutenant-Governors in New York ithere have been thirty of them), have, except in isolate-et cases, of which that of Gen. Woodford is one, either found a place on the bench at the close of their term of office or retired into political obscurity. There are few exceptions to this rule. Among recent Licutenant-Governors three of those who obtained julicial offices at the close of their terms were Sanfoad E. Church, Henry R. Selien, and Charles T. Saxton. Mr. Church and Mr. Selden became Judges of the Court of Apdeals and Mr. Church was, in fact, the first Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals as now constituted.

Lieut-flow Saxton, soon after helps succeeded.

Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals as now constituted.

Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, soon after being succeeded by Mr. Woodruff, the present Lieutenant-Governor, was appointed Judge of Chains by Gov. Hlack. Thomas G. Alvord, on his retirement from the office of Lieutenant-Governor, resumed his place in the Legislature, and his last mobile appearance was as a member of the Constitutional Convention, of which he was the First Vice-President. He was a Judge for two years. He was a member of Assembly before he became Speaker of that body, and after having been Lieutenant-Governor was a member of Assembly for eleven terms. Lieut. Gov. Beach, after his retirement, became for two terms Secretary of State. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer became United States District Attorney by appointment of President Cleveland.

States District Attorney by appointment of President Cleveland.
Lieut-Gove, Floyd-Jones, who was elected on the Democratic ticket with Mr. Seymour in 1862; John C. Robinson, who was elected with Dix in 1872; George C. Hoskins, who was elected with Cornell in 1879, and Jones-Jones who p. id the freight-who was elected with Hill, a 1885 and again in 1888, retired to total obscurity and were not heard of attacward in politics. Lieut-Gov. Hill was promoted to the Governor hill, and his case ranks with that of former Lieut-Gov. Woodford, who, after holding that effice, was a candidate for the Governorship and an aspirant for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

ALBANY, June 19 .- The Merchants' Association of New York was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State for the purpose of fostering trade and commerce, and to procure a more enlarged, united, and friendly intercourse and action between business men. The directors are John Clarlin, William F. King, William E. Tefft, Charles H. Webb, John C. Johnfing, James H. Breslin, Myer Jonasson, and Marcus M. Marks of New York city, and Charles F. Root of East Orange, N. J.

SCOLDED BY MAGISTRATE JOB Lawyers Whom He Detected in Unpref

Bealing Soundly Rated. Magistrate Hodges was indignant yesterday when he learned that a Hebrew divorce had been arranged in the Essex Market Prison on Friday afternoon as part of an agreement whereby Mrs. Ida Bloch of 47 Forsyth street, who wanted a divorce so that she could marry another man in Russia, was going to consent to the release of her husband, William, whom she had arrested on Thursday for non-support. The woman and Lawyers Hyman Rosenschein and Henry Repper went to court yesterday morning to ask for Bloch's release. Before they could make the request Magistrate Hedges asked them about the divorce. Both lawyers denied knowing anything about that part of the trans-

action.

Keeper O'Brien of the Essex Market Prison was called in. He said that he saw several persons talking with the prisoner, but did not know what was going on. Repper was then asked if the woman had said anything to him about a divorce previous to engaging Rosenschein to cause Bloch's arrest. Repper said that ahe had not.

not.

"What paper did Bloch sign in the prison?"
the Magistrate asked Rosenschein.

"Oh, there were no papers signed," replied
Rosens hein.

"Did not this woman get a signed paper?"
asked the Magistrate.

"Well, it was only a little piece of paper with
names on it." answered the lawyer nervously. names on it," answered the lawyer nervously,
"Well, it was a paper, wasn't it!" said the

Maristrate sharply.
"Yes, but only a little, small place,"
"What was the paper for f" asked the Magis-

"What was the paper for? asked the Magnetrate.
"For her to take to Russia with her to show to the rabblover there?"
"What for? I again ask."
"Just to show that her husband here consented to a separation," Rosenschein replied.
The wom in was then questioned by the Magnetrate. She said that she had gone to the lawyers and told them that unless she got a Hebrew divorce from her husband she wanted him locked up.

divorce from her nussand statement of the lawyers in this fashion: "You tried to work both en sagainst the middle. You came in here and worked your schemes without telling me anything about them. I say you acted in an unprofessional manner and committed an act of discourtesy toward me. Any attorney who would advise a client one way and act in another toward the Court is not doing what is right. A Maristrate is o'ten compelled to rely on the attorneys, and they should ack honestly."

role on the attorneys, and they should all to rely on the attorneys, and they should all honestly."

Pointing his finger at Rosenschein, the Magistrate continued: "You were a party to this and took advantage of this woman's ignorance, will take care that you do not do it again. I getting or not wishing to broach the subject Bloch's release.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAO-THIS DAT. Sun rises .... 4 29 | Sun sets... 7 83 | Moon rises.11 85 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 00 | Gov. Isi'd.12 32 | Hell Gate.. \$ \$55

Arrived-SATURDAY, June 19. Se Umbria, Dutton, Liverpool June 12 and Queens own 19th.

Sa Tampico, Wilson, Girgenti,
Sa Thomas Melville, Greig, Messina.
Sa Pontabelle, McKay, Demerara,
Sa Buffalo, Lovertike, Hull.
Sa Schiebaiton, Richardson, Barbadoes,
Sa Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk,
Bark St. Paul, Jackson, St. Vincent. [For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Se Etruria, from New York, at Queenstown. Se Georgic, from New York, at Liverpool.

BAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Se Paris, from Southampton for New York.
Se La Touraine, from Havre for New York.
Se Lucanta, from Havre for New York.
Se City of Rome, from Glasgow for New York.
Se City of Rome, from Antwerp for New York.
Se West-mland, from Antwerp for New York.
Se Cuffe, from Liv roool for New York.
Se Cuffe, from Liv roool for New York.
Se Origaba, from Havana for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. hs Iroquois, from Jacksonville for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS Santo Domingo, Havana... 5 00 A M Sail To-Morrow Sail Tuesday, June 22. Aurania Liverpool 9 00 A M Edam. Rotterdam. 8 00 A M Trave, Bremen 7 00 A M Alps, Hayti 10 00 A M INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

Azales. Andalusia... Oregon Peninsular... Goodwin... Spree.
La Gascogne.
Amsterdam.
Croft
Algonquin
Nacoochee. Rotterdam... Dundee Jacksonville... Savannah... Ine Mo lay June 21. June 18
June 11
June 11
June 9
June 9
June 19
June 15
June 15 Maiestic Livery
Palatia Hambu
Prinz Resent Luitpold Breme
Schiedam Amster
o't ngham Hab
Scindia Gibrali

> Hamburg Business Rotices.

June 19

Carl H. Schultz's Lithia Vichy. Lithia-Carlabad. Lithia Water. The best regulator of the digestive organs is 0r. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

MARRIED.

PRIEDLANDER-COHN. -On M ntay, June 14, at the Waldorf, by the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Koehles, Cisra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cohn, to Mr. Richard Friedlander.

DISHECKER -On Thursday, June 17, at the Ariston. Broadway and 5 th st., Carrie A. Disbecker, wife of A. Disbecker. Funeral services at residence on Monday, the 91st

GAYLER. -On Friday, June 18, at his residence, 353 West 57th st., James Gayler, Assistant Post-master at New York, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held Monday evening, June

21, at 8 o'clock, in the Madison Square Presby-terian Chur h. 24th st. and Madison av. Interment at convenience of the family. Members of the Old Guard, Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and Hol land Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., are invited to FATH. -Architect Frederick Jenth, aged 57 years.

Funeral Monday, 1:30 P. M., from his late residence

Crematories are the cemeteries of the cutore - U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 03 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome. THE RENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Review Ballroad; 43 minutes rids from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Special Motices.

MORGAN'S Impertal Mineral Waters bear the in-dorsement of physicians, made from distilled water; ren ived niguest awards Worl is Pair; analysis on all bottles. Paircos whose orders are not promptly filled may address JOHN MCHOAN, MADGAT West 89th st. Telephone 438, data st.

Self Bheum positively cured by the Barlow Method; no fa lares: every case general ed; physicium in charge. Bours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation free. 1046 Broadway, ante 27.

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"Nobite airely stops the mall-biting habit. Send blue for a bottle. Mail of free. Nobite ANNOUNTMENT CO. 616 Grand at. N. Y.

Religious Rotices. . . AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison av. and 38th de-Bervice at 11 A. M.